

## E. THE SPECIES OF SPONGIPELLIS

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Pileus more than 1 cm. thick, usually large. | 2                                    |
| Pileus less than 1 cm. thick, small or medium.  | <i>S. galactinus</i> (Berk.) Pat.    |
| 2. Tubes white or slightly discolored.          | 3                                    |
| Tubes becoming very dark-colored and resinous.  | <i>S. fissilis</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |
| 3. Margin of pileus thick and rounded.          | 4                                    |
| Margin of pileus thin, not rounded.             | 5                                    |
| 4. Tubes large, 1 mm. or more across.           | <i>S. unicolor</i> (Schw.) Murrill   |
| Tubes much smaller.                             | <i>S. occidentalis</i> Murrill       |
| 5. Surface conspicuously hairy.                 | <i>S. borealis</i> (Fr.) Pat.        |
| Surface nearly glabrous.                        | <i>S. delectans</i> (Peck) Murrill   |

## F. THE SPECIES OF BJERKANDERA

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hymenium smoke-colored when young, soon becoming black.                     |                                      |
|  | <i>B. adusta</i> (Willd.) Karst.     |
| Hymenium pallid when very young, becoming blackish with age.                   | 2                                    |
| 2. Tubes round, equal and rather thick-walled at maturity; plant not fragrant. |                                      |
|  | <i>B. fumosa</i> (Pers.) Karst.      |
| Tubes angular, unequal, thin-walled and lacerate at maturity; plant fragrant.  |                                      |
|  | <i>B. puberula</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

## SHORTER NOTES

GYMNADENIOPSIS NIVEA IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.—While botanizing near Bennett, Cape May Co., N. J., July 24, 1907, in company with Mr. S. S. Van Pelt, I found a number of orchids growing in a very wet bog. While these were as yet only in early bud, I took them to be *Gymnadeniopsis nivea* on account of the slenderness of the leaves and the appearance of the old flower stalks, a few of which were still standing. Later trips to the spot by Mr. Van Pelt and others proved the correctness of my identification, so that I am now able to add this interesting species to the flora of New Jersey. On August 13 and September 4, it was in full bloom and was found also in several adjoining bogs. Another plant that occurred with it, unquestionably native, is *Boltonia asteroides*, heretofore known only as an introduced species in New Jersey.

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RYNCHOSPORA RARIFLORA IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.—While visiting the station of *Gymnadeniopsis nivea* described by Mr. Bayard Long, on August 4, 1907, I discovered a patch of

*Rynchospora* which I failed to recognize and which proved to be *R. variflora*, a species not previously reported from north of North Carolina, so far as I can ascertain. This adds one more to the list of southern plants that have recently been brought to light in the southwestern portion of the Cape May peninsula.

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## REVIEWS

### Kellogg's *Darwinism To-Day*.\*

This timely and welcome volume is intended "as a means of orientation in evolutionary matters for the general reader and for the unspecialized but interested student of science." The controversies instigated by the publication, in 1859, of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, have undoubtedly won complete victory, at least among scientists, for the theory of evolution; but strange as it may seem, these same controversies and the underlying investigations instigated by Darwin's work, have not resulted in establishing the validity of the particular method of evolution elaborated in the *Origin*. Quite to the contrary, as Kellogg says, "The fair truth is that the Darwinian selection theories, considered with regard to their claimed capacity to be an independently sufficient mechanical explanation of descent, stand to-day seriously discredited in the biological world." While several alternative and supplementary theories have been advanced, none of them has met with anything like a general acceptance, and Professor Kellogg well expresses our present *statu quo* when he says, "we are immensely unsettled."

In addition to winning the battle for evolution, by whatever method, the above-mentioned controversy has taught us the fundamental lesson that the question of method can never be settled by polemics, nor can the true process, or processes, ever be discovered in library or cloister, nor evolved out of our own inner consciousness. The recognition of this is a great step forward. The true method, or methods, of organic evolution

\* Kellogg, Vernon L. *Darwinism To-Day*. Pp. xii + 403. Henry Holt & Co. New York. 1907.